NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Washington arrived at New York Wednesday morning from Bremen, via Southampton. Among her passengers is Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister to the United States, and M. DE Bodisco, bearer of despatches from St. Petersburgh to the Russian Legation in this city.

The dates received from London by this arriva are to the 11th instant. The "Times" publishes voluminous details of the battle of Alma. The English lost nearly 2,000 men, killed and wounded, and the French 1,400. The loss of the English included 26 officers, 10 sergeants, 2 drummers, 306 rank and file killed; and 73 officers, 95 sergeants, 17 drummers, and 1,427 rank and file wounded, and 18 missing. Nothing, it is said,

for this purpose the French had withdrawn from the north side, without a contest, to join the English on the south. The base of operations is Balaklava, where the cavalry and siege artillery are landed The bombardment of Sebastopol commenced at five o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant.

Marshal SAINT ARNAUD, the commander in chie of the French forces, is dead, and is succeeded in the command by Gen. CANROBERT. The news of the death of SAINT ARNAUD reached Paris on the 8th instant. Orders have been given to receive his remains at Marseilles with all the honors that were paid him upon his departure for Constantinople. The "farewell" which he had addressed to the army, dated from his bivouac on the 26th September, had arrived at Toulon. He says that, overcome by the Earl of Lucan, but they succeeded in taking some pricruel disease against which he has so long struggled, he is obliged to resign his command. He pays the highest compliment to his successor, (Canrobert,) who, says the Marshal, "will pursue the victory of the Alma, and will have the good nary character; and I have great pleasure in submitting fortune which I had imagined for myself, and which them for your Grace's most favorable consideration. * * I envy him—that of leading you to Sebastopol."

The papers contain the official despatches, French

and English, relative to the battle of Alma, and much interest, we subjoin.

The conflict at the Alma, it will be seen, was terribly desperate and bloody. The loss of the Anglo-French forces, in killed and wounded, was nearly 3,500, and the Russian loss is estimated by the victors at 6,000. The Russians, however, state their loss to be less than that of the Allies. '7

The St. Petersburgh Journal of the 30th ultimo announces that a despatch had been received from Prince MENSCHIKOFF, in which he informs the Emperor that the Anglo-French army having advanced against the Russian positions on the Alma, those positions had been defended by the superior forces of the enemy, and especially by the assistance rendered to the land force by the fleets, he had thought it right to withdraw them towards evenoffer a warm opposition to the enemy.

The latest accounts from England show that Sebastopo was vigorously besieged and its surrender expected.

> Military Despatch of Lord Raglan. HEADQUARTERS, KATSCHA RIVER, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE: I have the honor to inform your Grace that the Allied troops attacked the position occupied by the Russian army, behind the Alma, on the 20th instant, and I have great satisfaction in adding that they succeeded, in less than three hours, in driving the enemy from every part of the ground which they had held in the morning and in establishing themselves upon it.

The English and French armies moved out of their first

having previously supported the advance of a part of the Earl of Cardigan's brigade of light cavalry, which had the effect of inducing the enemy to move up a large body of dragoons and Cossacks, with artillery. On this the first occasion of the English encountering the Russian force, it was impossible for any troops to exhibit more steadiness than did this portion of her Majesty's cavalry. It fell back upon its supports with the most perfect regu-larity under the fire of the artillery, which was quickly silenced by that of the batteries I caused to be brought

into action. Our loss amounted to only four men wounder The day's march had been most wearisome, and under a burning sun the absence of water, until we reached the insignificant but welcome stream of the Bulganac, made it to be severely felt. Both armies moved toward the Alm the following morning, and it was arranged that Marshal St. Arnaud should assail the enemy's left by crossing the river at its junction with the sea and immediately above it, and the remainder of the French divisions should move up the heights in their front, while the English army should attack the right and centre of the enemy's position In order that the gallantry exhibited by her Majesty's

troops and the difficulties they had to meet may be fairly estimated, I deem it right, even at the risk of being considered tedious, to endeavor to make your Grace acquainted with the position the Russians had taken up. It crossed the great road about two and a half miles from the sea, and is very strong by nature. The bold and almost precipitous range of heights—of from three hundred and fifty to four hundred feet—that from the sea closely border the left bank of the river here ceases, and formed their left, and, turning thence round a great amphitheatre or wide valley, terminates at a salient pinnacle, where their right rested, and whence the descent to the plain was more gradual. The front was about two miles in extent. Across the mouth of this great opening is a lower ridge at different heights, varying from sixty to one hundred and fifty feet, parallel to the river, and at distances from it of from six hundred to eight hundred yards. The river itself is generally fordable for troops, but its banks are extremely rugged and in most parallel. are extremely rugged and in most parts steep. The wil-lows along it had been cut down in order to prevent them from affording cover to the attacking party, and in fact every thing had been done to deprive an assailant of any

epecies of shelter.

In front of the position on the right bank, at about two hundred yards from the Alma, is the village of Bouliouk, and near it a timber bridge, which had been partly destroyed by the enemy. The high pinnacle and ridge before alluded to were the key of the position, and consequently there the greatest preparations had been made for defence. Half way down the height and across its front was a trench, of the extent of some hundred yards, to afwas a trench, of the extent of some nundred yards, to af-ford cover against an advance up the even steep slope of the hill. On the right, and a little retired, was a power-ful covered battery, armed with heavy guns, which flank-ed the whole of the right of the position. Artillery, at the same time, was posted at the points that best commanded the passage of the river and its approaches generally. On the slopes of these hills (forming a sort of tableland) were placed dense masses of the enemy's infantry, while on the heights above was his great reserve, the whole amounting, it is supposed, to between 45,000 and

The combined armies advanced on the same alignmen The combined armies advanced on the same alignment, her Majesty's troops in contiguous double columns, with the front of two divisions covered by light infantry and a troop of horse artillery, the second division, under Lieutenant General Sir De Lacy Evans, forming the right and touching the left of the third division of the French army, under his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, and the light division, under Lieutenant General Sir George Brown, the left, the first being supported by the third di-Brown, the left, the first being supported by the third di-vision, under Lieutenant General Sir Richard England, and the last by the first division, commanded by Lieu-tenant General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cam-

and the supporting divisions followed the movement. Hardly had this taken place when the village of Bouliouk, division, had, in consequence, to pass the river at a deep and difficult ford to the right under a sharp fire, while his and difficult ford to the right under a snarp fre, while his first brigade, under Major General Pennefather, and the remaining regiment of Brigadier General Adams crossed to the left of the confiagration, opposed by the enemy's artillery from the heights above, and pressed on toward the left of their position with the utmost gallantry and steadiness. In the meanwhile the light division, under Sir George Brown, effected the passage of the Alma in his immediate front. The banks of the river itself were, from their rugged and broken nature, most serious obstacles, their rugged and broken nature, most serious obstacles, and the vineyards, through which the troops had to pass, and the trees which the enemy had felled, created additional impediments, rendering every species of formation, under a galling fire, nearly an impossibility.

Lieut. Gen. Sir George Brown advanced against the enemy under great disadvantages. In this difficult operation he nevertheless persevered, and the first brigade, under Mai. Gen. Codeington succeeded in carrying a re-

under Maj. Gen. Codrington, succeeded in carrying a re-doubt, materially aided by the judicious and steady man-ner in which Brig. Gen. Buller moved on the left flank, wounded, and 18 missing. Nothing, it is said, but the want of cavalry prevented the victory at Alma from being turned into a complete rout of the Russians. After the battle the Russians burnt all the villages through which they passed. In their flight they left about 6,000 wounded behind them. The carriage of Prince Menschikoff was captured by the French, together with his private correspondence.

The Allies had changed their plan of operations against Sebastopol. It was to be attacked on the south side, where it was found to be weaker, and for this purpose the French had withdrawn from the

the high ground to the left in co-operation with the guards; and Maj. Gen. Pennefather's brigade, which had been onnected with the right of the light division, forced the

connected with the right of the light division, forced the enemy completely to abandon the position they had taken such pains to defend and secure.

The 95th regiment, immediately on the right of the Royal Fusileers in the advance, suffered, equally with that corps, an immense loss. The aid of the Royal Artillery in all these operations was most effectual.

The exertions of the field officers and the captains of troops and batteries to get the guns into action were unceasing, and the precision of their fire materially contributed to the great results of the day. Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard England brought his division to the immediate support of the troops in advance, and Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir George Catheart was actively engaged in watching the left flank. The nature of the ground did not admit of the employment of the cavalry under the

In the detail of these operations, which I have gone into as far as the space of a despatch would allow, your Grace will perceive that the services in which the general and other officers of the army were engaged were of no ordi-I cannot omit to make known to your Grace the cheer-

fulness with which the regimental officers of the army have submitted to most unusual privations. My anxiety to bring into the country every cavalry and infantry solsome details of the subsequent operations of the dier who was available prevented me from embarking belligerent parties on both sides, which, being of their baggage animals, and these officers have with them at this moment nothing but what they can carry, and they, equally with the men, are without tents or covering of any kind. I have not heard a single murmur. All seem impressed with the necessity of the arrangement; and they feel, I trust, satisfied that I shall bring up their

bat-horses at the earliest moment.

The conduct of the troops has been admirable. When it is considered that they have suffered severely from sick-ness during the last two months; that since they landed in the Crimea they have been exposed to the extremes of wet, cold, and heat; that the daily toil to provide themselves with water has been excessive; and that they have been pursued by cholera to the very battle-field, I do not go beyond the truth in declaring that they merit the highest commendation. In the ardor of attack they forgot all for several hours against the obstinate attack of the enemy. At last, finding his troops menaced on both flanks tinguished and under the heaviest fire they maintained the same determination to conquer as they had exhibited before they went into action.

I should be wanting in my duty, my Lord Duke, if I ing beyond the Katscha, and the day after to take up a did not express to your Grace, in the most earnest manner, my deep feeling of gratitude to the officers and men of the Royal Navy for the invaluable assistance they afforded the army upon this as on every occasion where it could be brought to bear upon our operations. They watched the progress of the day with the most intense auxiety, and, as the best way of evincing their participation in our success and their sympathy in the sufferings of the wounded, they never ceased, from the close of the battle till we left the ground this morning, to provide for the sick and wounded, and to carry them down to the beach, a labor in which some of the officers even voluneered to participate, an act which I shall never cease to

recollect with the warmest thankfulness. * * * I enclose the return of killed and wounded. It is, I lament to say, very large; but I hope, all circumstances considered, that it will be felt that no life was unnecessarily exposed, and that such an advantage could not be achieved without a considerable sacrifice. I cannot venlieve it to have been great, and such is the report in the country. The number of prisoners who are not hurt is small; but the wounded amount to 800 or 900. Two general officers-Major Generals Karganoff and Shoka-noff-fell into our hands. The former is very badly

wounded.

I will not attempt to describe the movements of the rench army-that will be done by an abler hand; but it is due to them to say that their operations were eminently successful, and that, under the guidance of their
distinguished commander, Marshal St. Arnaud, they manifested the utmost gallantry, the greatest ardor for the
attack, and the high military qualities for which they are
so famed. I have, &c.

RAGLAN. His Grace the DUKE of NEWCASTLE.

Return of Casualties which occurred in Action on river Alma, Crimea, Sept. 20, 1854.

river Alma, Crimea, Sept. 20, 1854.

First division.—2 officers, 3 sergeants, 41 rank and file killed; 16 officers, 21 sergeants, 1 drummer, 354 rank and file wounded: 1 rank and file missing.

Second division.—9 officers, 6 sergeants, 71 rank and file killed; 25 officers, 25 sergeants, 4 drummers, 355 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Third division.—1 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 15 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Fourth division.—1 rank and file killed: 1 rank and

file wounded.

Light division.—12 officers, 10 sergeants, 2 drummers 183 rank and file killed; 29 officers, 48 sergeants, 12 drummers, 682 rank and file wounded; 9 rank and file missing.
Grand total.—26 officers, 19 sergeants, 2 drummers,

346 rank and file, 26 horses killed; 73 officers, 95 ser-geants, 17 drummers, 1,427 rank and file, 1 horse wound ed; 2 drummers and 16 rank and file missing.

J. B. Bucknall Estcourt,

Military Despatch of Marshal Saint Arnaud.

FIELD OF BATTLE OF ALMA, SEPTEMBER 21.

Size: The cannon of your Majesty has spoken; we have gained a complete victory. It is a glorious day, sire, to add to the military annals of France, and your Majesty will have one name more to add to the victories which adorn the flags of the French army.

The Russians had yesterday assembled all their forces and collected all their means in order to oppose the passage of the Alma. Prince Menschikoff commanded in

and collected all their means in order to oppose the pas-sage of the Alma. Prince Menschikoff commanded in person. All the heights were crowned with redoubts and formidable batteries. The Russian army reckoned forty thousand bayonets, from all points of the Crimea. In the morning there arrived from Theodosia—,000 cavalry and 180 pieces of heavy and field artillery. From the heights which they occupied the Russians could count our men man by man from the 19th to the moment when we arrived on the Bubbanach. On the 20th, from six o'clock in the morning. I carried into operation with the we arrived on the Bubbanach. On the 20th, from six o'clock in the morning, I carried into operation with the division of Gen. Bosquet, reinforced by eight Turkish battalions, a movement which turned the left of the Russians and some of their batteries. Gen. Bosquet managured with as much intelligence as bravery. This movement decided the success of the day. I had arranged that the English should extend their left, in order at the same time of these the state of the control of the c the same time to threaten the right of the Russians while I should occupy them in the centre; but their troops did

Brown, the left, the first being supported by the third division, under Lieutenant General Sir Richard England, and the last by the first division, commanded by Lieutenant General Sir Richard England, and the last by the first division, commanded by Lieutenant General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The fourth division, under Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Major General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Major General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Major General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the last by the first division, commanded by Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the last by the first division, commanded by Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the last by the first division, commanded by Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the last by the first division, commanded by Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the last by the first division, commanded by Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the last by the first division, commanded by Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the last by the first dark. The Alma was crossed at double quick time. Prince Napoleon, at the head of the column of General Sir General

them, and drove off the Russians. The bravery of Lord Raglan rivals that of antiquity. In the midst of cannon and musket shot he displayed a calmness which never left him. The French lines formed on the heights and the artillery opened its fire. Then it was no longer a retreat, but a rout; the Russians threw away their muskets and knapsacks in order to run the faster. If, sire, I had had cavalry I should have obtained immense results, and Men-schikoff would no longer have had an army; but it was ate, our troops were harassed, and the am the artillery was exhausted.

At six o'clock in the evening we encamped on the very bivouac of the Russians. My tent is on the very spot where that of Prince Menschikoff stood in the morning, and who thought himself so sure of beating us that he left his carriage there. I have taken possession of it, with his pocket-book and correspondence, and shall take advantage of the valuable information it contains. The Russian army will probably be able to rally two leagues from this, and I shall find it to-morrow on the Katscha, but beaten and demoralized, while the Allied army is full of arder and enthusiasm.

of ardor and enthusiasm.

I have been compelled to remain here in order to send our wounded and those of the Russians to Constantinople, and to procure ammunition and provisions from the fleet.

The English have had 1,500 men put hors de combat. The Duke of Cambridge is well; his division and that of Sir G. Brown, were superb. I have taregret about 1,200 men hors de combat, 3 officers killed, 54 wounded, 253 sub-officers and soldiers killed, and 1,033 wounded. General Canrobert, to whom is due in part the honor of the day, was slightly wounded by the splinter of a shell which struck him in the breast and hand, but he is doing very well. General Thomas, of the division of the Prince, is severely

rounded by a ball in the abdomen.

The Russians have lost about 5,000 men. The field of battle is covered with their dead and our field hospitals are full of their wounded. We have counted a proportion of seven Russian dead bodies for one French. The Rus sian artillery caused us loss, but ours is very superior to theirs. I shall all my life regret to having had with me my two regiments of African Chasseurs. The Zouaves are the admiration of both armies; they are the first sol-

Accept, sir, the homage of my profound respect and of MARSHAL A. DE ST. ARNAUD.

Second Despatch from Marshal St. Arnaud. HEADQUARTERS AT AIMA, FIELD OF BATTLE

OF THE ALEA, SEPTEMBER 22, 1854.

M. LE MINISTRE: My official report gives your Excellency the details of the glorbus day of the 20th, but I cannot allow the courier to leave without saying a few words about our brave soldiers.

The soldiers of Friedland and of Austerlitz are still

mder our flag, M. le Marechal. The battle of the Alma has proved that fact. We witness the same impetuosity, the same brilliant bravery. One can do any thing with such men whenever you inspire them with confidence.

The Allied armies have takenpositions that are truly formidable. When examining them yesterday, I saw how favorable they were to resistance, and, in truth, if the French and English had occupied them, the Russians never

ould have taken them. Now that we are more calm, and that the informa tion which reaches us by means of deserters and prisoners becomes more precise, we are enabled to ascertain the loss inflicted on the enemy. The loss of the Russians is considerable. The descriers speal of more than 6,000 men. Their army is demoralized. On the evening of the 20th it was cut in two. Prince Menschikoff, with the

on Belbek. But they were without food, their wounded encumbered them, and the road is strewn with their It is a glorious success, which does konor to our troops, adds a fine page to our military history, and gives to the army a feeling worth 20,000 more mea.

The Russians have left on the field of battle near 10,000

haversacks and more than 5,000 muskets. It was a regu-lar rout. Prince Menschikoff and his Generals were loudboasting on the morning of the 20th in their camp, which I now occupy. I believe that they are rather crest-fallen by this time. The Russian General had demanded at Alma rations for three weeks. I suspect that he will have stopped the convoy on its way. Your Excellence will be able to judge how much display there is in all

Russian affairs. In three days I shall be before Sebstopol, and shall be able to tell your Excellency its just value. The feeling and spirit of the army are admirable. The ships which are gone to Varna for reinforcements of troops of all arms have left me since the 18th. They will reach me at Belbek before the end of the month.

My health is still the same. It keeps up between suf-fering, crises, and duty. All this does not prevent my remaining twelve hours on horseback on the day of battle; but will not my strength betray me?
Farewell, M. le Marechal. I shall write to your Excellency from before Sebastopo

Adieu, M. le Ministre, &c.
A. DE ST. ARNAUD, Marshal.

Operations Subsequent to the Battle of the Alma. BALAKLAVA, SEPTEMBER 28.

My LORD DUKE: I have the greatest satisfaction in acquainting your Grace that the army under my command obtained possession of this important place on the 26th instant, and thus established a new and secure base for our future operations. The Allied armies quitted their position above the Alma on the morning of the 23d, and moved across the Katscha, where they halted for the night, and on the following day passed the Belbek. It then ap-peared that the enemy had established a work which comnanded the entrance of the river and debarred its use for the disembarkation of troops, provisions, and materiel, and it became expedient to consider whether the line of attack upon the north side should not be abandoned and

another course of operation adopted.

It having, after due deliberation, been determined by Marshal St. Arnaud and myself that we should relinquish Marshal St. Arnaud and myself that we should relinquish our communication with the Katscha and the hope of establishing it by the Belbek, and endeavor by a flank march to the left to go round Sebastopol and seize Balaklava, the movement was commenced on the 25th and completed on the following day by the capture of this place by her Majesty's troops, which led the advance. The march was attended with great difficulties. On leaving the high road from the Belbek to Sebastopol the army had to traverse a dense wood, in which there was but one road that led in the direction it was necessary to take. That road was left in the first instance to the cavalry and compass, and make a way for themselves as well as they could; and, indeed, the artillery of the light division pursued the same course as long as it was found to be pos-sible, but, as the wood became more impracticable, the batteries could not proceed otherwise than by getting into the road above mentioned.

The headquarters of the army, followed by several bat-teries of artillery, were the first to clear the forest, near what is called, in Major Jarvis's map, "Mackenzie's Farm," and at once found themselves on the flank and rear of a Russian division on the march to Bakshiserai. This was attacked as soon as the cavalry, which had di-This was attacked as soon as the cavalry, which had diverged a little into a by and intricate path, could be brought up. A vast quantity of ammunition and much valuable baggage fell into our hands, and the pursuit was discontinued after about a mile and a half, it being a great object to reach the Tchernaya that evening. The Russians lost a few men, and some prisoners were taken, among whom was a captain of artillery. The march was then resumed by the descent of a deep and difficult defile into the plains, through which runs the Tchernaya river, and this the cavalry succeeded in reaching shortly before and this the cavalry succeeded in reaching shortly before dark, followed in the course of the night by the light, first, second, and third divisions; the fourth division having been left on the heights above the Belbek till the following day to maintain our communication with the

the hill about six hundred feet above the river, but the following day to maintain our communication with the following day to maintain day to a communication with the following day to maintain day to the following day to maintain day the following day the following day to maintain day the following day the following day the

We are busily engaged in disembarking our siege train and provisions, and we are most desirous of undertaking the attack of Sebastopol without the loss of a day. I moved up two divisions yesterday to its immediate neighborhood, when I was enabled to have a good view of the place; and Lieutenant General Sir John Burgoyne and Gen. Bisot, the French Chef de Genie, are occupied in reconnoitering it closely to-day. The march of the French army on the 25th was still more fatiguing and prolonged than ours. Being behind aur columns they could not reach Tohernaya till the next day, and I fear must have suffered sadly for want of water.

I regret to have to accuaint your Grace that Marchal

I regret to have to acquaint your Grace that Marshal St. Arnaud has been compelled, by severe illness, to relinquish the command of the army. I saw him on the 25th, when he was suffering very much, and he felt it his duty to resign the next morning. I view his retirement with deep concern, having always found in him every dis-position to act in concert with me. He has since becomposition to act in concert with me. He has since become much worse, and is I fear in a very precarious state. Fortunately be is succeeded by an officer of high repu-tation, Gen. Canrobert, with whom I am satisfied I shall have great pleasure in action have great pleasure in acting, and who is equally desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations with me.

I have, &c. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

The following more particular account of the battle of the Alma is condensed from the voluminous and graphic correspondence of the London

Pressed by time, and excited by the events of this most memorable day, I despair giving the faintest conception of the terrible conflict which has just been terminated with the greatest honor to our arms, and I shall confine

myself for the present to a simple narrative of the inci-dents of which I was an eye-witness.

On the morning of the 20th, ere daybreak, the whole of the British force was under arms. They were mar-shalled silently; no bugles or drums broke the stillness, but the hum of thousands of voices rose loudly from the ranks, and the watchfires lighted up the lines of our camp as though it were a great town. When dawn broke it was discovered that the Russians had retired from the heights, but had left their camplires burning. The troops lay on their arms for about an hour while the generals

were arranging the order of our advance.

Lord Raglan had made his dispositions the previous evening, and the Generals of Division, Sir George Brown, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir R. England, and Sir G. Cathoart, aided by their Brigadiers General, went from colonel to colonel of each regiment under their command, giving them instructions with respect to the arrangement of their men in the coming struggle. Early in the morning the troops were ordered to get in readiness, and at half past six o'clock they were in motion. It was a lovely day; the heat of the sun was tempered by a sea breeze. fleet was visible at a distance of four miles, covering the ocean as it was seen between the hills, and we could make out the steamers on our right as close to the shore

The Generals St. Arnaud, Bosquet, and Forey, attended by their staff, rode along in front of the lines, with Lord Raglan and his Generals at second halt, and were received

At 1.20 we saw the steamers in shore (French) com-mence throwing shells up to a height in front, and the enemy replied by a heavy fire; but the distance was too great for any effectual result. The action became gene ral at 1.45 on the part of the French and Turks, who car ried the heights on the right, which were but weakly protected. At 2.30 we advanced down the slope toward the valley of the Alma, above which rose the lines and redoubts of the enemy. As we advanced they set fire to a village at the base of the descent to the valley at our a village at the base of the descent to the valley at our side, and, covered by the smoke, opened a tremendous fire of 9 and 12-pounder guns from their earthwork batte-ries. Our artillery replied with shot, shell, and rockets, while the men advanced through a storm of bullets and rushed across the stream—the light division on the right, the second division next, the first division in the centre,

and the third supporting them.

Amid a tremendous fire, the guards rushed up the hill and stormed the heaviest battery. Once they were driven back, but the Duke rallied them and led them to the charge in person. Sir George Brown had a horse shot under him. Sir De Lacy Evans led on his division under the very thickest of the mitraille. The Russians threw spherical shot marked with a cross, which inflicted terrible wounds, and their practice, when they got the range.

fantry to the heights on our right, and turned the guns against the enemy. Our men struggled through the flames against the enemy. Our men struggled through the flames of the village and through the river under a continuous roll of artillery. At 4 o'clock they charged in three divisions up the heights. The light division suffered fearfully, particularly the 7th and 23d regiments, which Sir George Brown led in person. The 55th, 95th, and 30th also suffered severely. The rifles, second battalion, though the first under fire, suffered least of all, as they got over

before the enemy caught the range.

At 5 o'clock the Russians were flying in tion, ploughed up by the splendid fire of our guns, leaving on the field an immense number of dead, three guns, rums, and ammunition. The want of cavalry prevented our getting more prisoners or capturing a greater number of guns. Our loss is about 1,200 killed and wound ed, including a great number of officers. Fuller particulars in my next. This is written on the field, amid sights too terrible to mention.

HEIGHTS ABOVE ALMA, SEPT. 21. The Alma is a tortuous little stream which has worked its way down through a red clay soil, deepening its course as it proceeds seaward, and which drains the steppe-like lands on its right bank, making at times pools and eddies too deep to be forded, though it can generally be crossed by waders who do not fear to wet their knees. It need not be said that the high banks formed by the action of the stream in cutting through the soil are sometimes at one side, sometimes at another, according to the sweep of the stream. At the place where the bulk of the British army crossed the banks are generally at the right side, and vary from two and three to six or eight feet in depth to the water; where the French attacked the banks are

generally formed by the unvaried curve of the river on the left hand side.

A remarkable ridge of mountains, varying in height from five hundred to seven hundred feet, runs along the course of the Alma on the left or south side with the course of the stream, and assuming the form of cliffs when close to the sea. This ridge is marked all along its course by deep gullies, which run toward the river at various angles, and serve, no doubt, to carry off the floods produced by the rains and the melting of the winter snows on the hills and table lands above. At the top of the ridges, between the gullies, the Russians had erected brass guns, supported by numerous field-pieces and how-itzers. These guns enfiladed the tops of the ravines pa-rallel to them, or swept them to the base, while the whole rallel to them, or swept them to the base, while the whole of the sides up which an enemy, unable to stand the direct fire of the batteries, would be forced to ascend, were filled with masses of skirmishers armed with an excellent two-groove rifle, throwing a large solid conical ball with force at seven hundred and eight hundred yards, as the French learned to their cost.

The principal battery consisted of an earthwork of the form of two sides of a triangle, with the apex pointed toward the bridge, and the sides covering both sides of the stream, corresponding with the bend in the river below it, at the distance of one thousand yards, while, with a fair elevation, the 32-pounders three, as we saw very often.

at the distance of one thousand yards, while, with a fair elevation, the 32-pounders threw, as we saw very often, beyond the houses of the village to the distance of 1,400 and 1,500 yards. This was constructed on the brow of the hill about six hundred feet above the river, but the hill rose behind it for another fifty feet before it dipped away toward the road. The ascent of this hill was enfluded by the fire of three batteries of earthwork on the right and by another on the left, and these batteries were equally capable of covering the village, the stream, and the slopes which led up the hill to their position. In the first battery were thirteen 32-pounder brass guns of exquisite workmanship, which told only too well. In the other batteries were some twenty-five guns in all. It was said the

sons deployed into line and advanced to attack the front, and the supporting divisions followed the movement that our troops faces of the staff of Lord Ragian, who were also shelled to appear off this harbor at the very moment that our troops faces of the staff of Lord Ragian, who were also shelled to appear off this harbor at the very moment that our troops faces of the staff of Lord Ragian, who were also shelled to appear off this harbor at the very moment that our troops faces of the staff of Lord Ragian, who were also shelled to appear off this harbor at the very moment that our troops faces of the staff of Lord Ragian, who were also shelled to appear off this harbor at the very moment that our troops faces of the staff of Lord Ragian, who were also shelled to appear off this harbor at the very moment that our troops faces of the staff of Lord Ragian, who were also shelled to appear off this harbor at the very moment that our troops faces of the staff of Lord Ragian, who were also shelled to appear off this harbor at the very moment that our troops faces of the staff of Lord Ragian, who were also shelled to appear off this harbor at the very moment that our troops faces of the staff of Lord Ragian, who were also shelled to appear off this harbor at the very moment that our troops faces of the staff of Lord Ragian, who were also shelled to appear off this harbor at the very moment that our troops faces of the staff of Lord Ragian, who were also shelled to appear off this harbor at the very moment that our troops faces of the staff of Lord Ragian, who were also shelled to appear off this harbor at the very moment that our troops faces of the staff of Lord Ragian, who were also shelled to appear off this harbor at the very moment that our troops faces of the staff of Lord Ragian, who were also shelled to appear off this harbor at the very moment that our troops faces of the staff of Lord Ragian, who were also shelled to appear off this harbor at the very moment that our troops faces of the staff of Lord Ragian

their shot falling among our men as they lay, and carrying off legs and arms at every round.

Lord Raglan at last became weary of this inactivity; his spirit was up, he looked around and saw men on whom he knew he might stake the honor and fate of Great Britain by his side, and, anticipating a little, in a military point of view, the crisis of action, he gave orders for our whole line to advance. Up rose these serried masses, and, passing through a fearful shower of round, case shot and shell, they dashed into the Alma and "floundered" through its waters, which were literally torn into foam by the deadly hail. At the other side of the river were a number of vinewards and to our survive they were a number of vineyards, and, to our surprise, they were occupied by Russian riflemen. Three of the staff were here shot down, but, led by Lord Raglan in person, the

nere shot down, but, led by Lord Raglan in person, the rest advanced cheering on the men.

And now came the turning point of the battle, in which Lord Raglan, by his sagacity and military skill, probably secured the victory at a smaller sacrifice than would have been otherwise the case. He dashed over the bridge, followed by his staff. Fram the road over it, under the Russian guus, he saw the state of the action. The British line, which he had ordered to advance, was struggling through the river and up the heights in masses, firm indeed, but mowed down by the murderous fire of the batdeed, but mowed down by the murderous fire of the bat-teries, and by grape, round shot, shell, canister, case shot, and musketry from some of the guns of the central battery, and from an immense and compact mass of Russian infantry.

sian infantry.

Then commenced one of the most bloody and determined struggles in the annals of war. The 2d division, led by Sir D. Evans in the most dashing manner, crossed the stream on the right. The 7th Fusileers, led by Col. Yea, were swept down by fifties. The 55th, 30th, and 95th, led by Brigadier Pennefather, who was in the thickest of the fight cheering on his men, again and again were checked indeed, but never drew back in their onward progress, which was marked by a fierce roll of Minie musketry; and Brigadier Adams, with the 41st, 47th, and 49th, bravely charged up the hill and aided them in the battle. bravely charged up the hill and aided them in the battle. Sir George Brown, conspicuous on a gray horse, rode in front of his light division, urging them with voice and gesture. Gallant fellows! they were worthy of such a gallant chief. The 7th, diminished by one-half, fell back to reform their columns lost for the time; the 23d, with eight officers dead and four wounded, were still rushing to the front, aided by the 19th, 33d, 77th, and 88th. Down went Sir George in a cloud of dust in front of the batter. However, we have the state of the latter than the state of t attery. He was soon up, and shouted, "23d, I'm all right; be sure I'll remember this day," and led them on again; but in the shock produced by the fall of their chief the gallant regiment suffered terribly while paralyzed for a moment. Meantime the Guards, on the right of the light division, and the brigade of Highlanders were storming the heights on the left. Their line was almost as regular as though they were in Hyde-park. Suddenly a troined of round and grape rushed through from the terrible battery, and a roar of musketry from behind thinned their front ranks by dozens. It was avident that we were the whole district in a radius extending for many miles.

But, disastrous as these results were, the mischief was their front ranks by dozens. It was evident that we were just able to contend against the Russians, favored as they

were by a great position.

The battle of the Alma was won. It is won with a loss of three thousand killed and wounded on our side. The Russians' retreat was covered by their cavalry, but if we had had an adequate cavalry force we could have captured many guns and multitudes of prisoners.

HEIGHTS OF ALMA, SEPT. 21. The battle of the Alma was perfect in all respects except one—the cavalry arm was inoperative. The Russian cavalry covered itself with disgrace. It never gave our horse a chance of a charge, and the nature of the ground forbade our attempting a demonstration against a very superior force manœuvring in a higher position. The Russians, indeed, barely covered the retreat, and the squadrons were too weak to try a dash at them. As an exemplificainfantry, and of horse and field artillery, the battle was

There is this very peculiar feature about the action that we had the very thing to do which we alone could have done, and that the French had to do work for which they were particularly suited. Ours it was to face stearush, steady and sure and resistless as the swell of the ocean, against a wall of fire and solid masses of infantry; ocean, against a wall of fire and solid masses of infantry; to struggle on, at one time overwhelmed by crashing volleys of grape and musketry, at another disorganized by round shot, winning the ground from death at every pace; to form tranquilly and readily when thrown into momentary disorder, and at last to nail victory to our colors by the never-failing British bayonet. It is said that several French officers have declared, since they viewed the ground, that they thought their men would not have been able to carry the position as we did. Gen. Canrobert, in a mement of enthusiasm, exclaimed to one of our generals, at the close of the day, "All I would ask of fortune now is that I might command a corps of English troops for

had to gain a most difficult position with quickness and alacrity. Delay would have been fatal; slowness of movement would have lost us the battle, for without the French on the heights on our right we must have been driven across the Alma, as they failed in carrying our batteries. Their energetic movements, their rapid flame-like spread from crag to crag, their ceaseless fusillade of the deadly side were all extinctions and results of the deadly rifie were all astonishing, and paralyzed the enemy com-pletely. We, perhaps, could never have made such a rapid advance, or have got over so much ground in the same time.

It will be observed that the loss fell principally on the nder range almost the moment the advance was sound The rifles got over the stream in such loose order tha they were wonderfully preserved, in spite of the tremen-dous storm of shot which rattled over them. Col. Law-rence had his horse killed under him; Major Narcott's

when the 7th got out of the stream Col. Yea found himself and his men at once under range of the battery before they could form, and were obliged to advance pellmell against the guns. Poor Monck and Hare soon fell! The colors were lost for a time, for thrice did the enemy hot strike down the officers who carried them; but Capt. pearson, sid-de-camp to Sir G. Brown, passed the last poor fellow who bore them, and he was enabled to restore them to the gallant Colonel. They are riddled with shot. The 33d, which crossed the stream the first, headed by Col. Blake, were mowed down by round after round of

Col. Blake, were mowed down by round after round of shot and oase. The Major, (Gough,) Capt. Fitzgerald, Lieuts. Wallis and Worthington, Ensigns Siree and Greenwood, fell wounded in a few moments; Lieut. Montagu was killed on the spot. Young Worthington has since died of his wounds on board ship.

The 23d, which was between the 7th and 33d, pushed on in advance, and were received by a fearful fire of rifles

on in advance, and were received by a fearful fire of rifles and musketry, grape and canister. Encouraged by the example of their Brigadier, (Codrington,) and headed by their gallant old General, Sir George Brown, the noble brigade rushed up the steep, every moment diminishing their numbers and strewing the ground with dead and dying. It was right in front of the battery that the 23d received their severest losses. ceived their severest losses.
While the 1st brigade of the light division was charg

ing up the hill on one side of it, the left or 2d brigade of the 2d (Sir De L. Evans's) division was charging the enemy close to them, and was exposed to a similar fire,

and met with similar losses.

The 30th, 55th, and 95th left long lines of dead behin

in an attack. The infantry were therefore ordered to lie down, and the army for a short time was quite passive, only that our artillery poured forth an unceasing fire of shell, rockets, and round skot, which ploughed through the Russians and caused them great loss. They did not waver, however, and replied to our artillery manfully, their shot falling among our men as they lay, and carrying off legs and arms at every round.

Lord Raglan at last became weary of this inactivity: his spirit was up, he looked around and saw men on whom he knew he might stake the honor and fate of Great Britain by his side, and, anticipating a little, in a military point of view, the crisis of action, he gave orders for our whole line to advance. Up rose these serried masses, and, passing through a fearful shower of round, case shot and shell, they dashed into the Alma and "floundered"

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN ENGLAND.

FROM THE LONDON CHRONICLE,

The conflagration in the two adjoining towns of New-castle and Gateshead proves to be the most disastrous and extensive that any town in England has sustained since the great fire of London. The twin towns of Newcastle

the great fire of London. The twin towns of Newcastle and Gateshead are well known to occupy opposite banks of the Tyne, both of them rising from the river wargin with a considerable steepness. The Tyne itself is not more, perhaps, than two hundred yards broad at that part of its course which separates the two boroughs. Both of them are densely peopled near the river, Gateshead perhaps still more than Newcastle.

About twelve o'clock, on the night of October 5th, the worsted manufactory of Mr. Wilson, in Gateshead, was discovered to be in flames. This factory was situated near the top or western end of Hillgate and on both sides of the lane, communications between the two parts of the factory being obtained by gangways across the street. The flames were not to be controlled, and the wind blowing, though not very strongly, from the westward, the fire began to communicate with an adjoining factory, which belongs, it appears, to Mr. Bertram, a magistrate of the borough, and was known as Bertram's warehouse, but which was occupied by Mr. Sissons with a quantity of inflammable materials, the exact particulars of which are yet to form the subject of judicial inquiry, but of which yet to form the subject of judicial inquiry, but of which sulphur, nitre, naphtha, saltpetre, &c. formed component parts.
In this state of things it was that the explosion took

place. While those who were engaged with the engines plied them with redoubled energy, in the hope of reducgrand spectacle that was presented to their eyes, and while no one dreamed of further mischief than was to be apprehended from the appalling progress of the fire, an explosion was suddenly heard from Mr. Bertram's warehouse, which shook both towns to their foundations and brought the whole mass of burning buildings to the ground, and, sad to relate, buried many of the bystanders

not destined to close with the injury inflicted at the moment. From this volcano of inflammable materials moment. From this volcano of inflammable materials large masses of ignited matter were projected to the other side of the water; and a very few minutes clapsed before it was discovered that a considerable portion of the buildings in Newcastle, immediately opposite the conflagration at Gateshead, were also on fire. The progress of the fire on the Newcastle side was somewhat remarkable. Of course the greatest body of ignited materials was projected straight across the river, in a line with All Saints' Church. In that line the houses on the Quayside first caught fire, and there the greatest amount of damage has been done; for where once stood tall and stately buildings is now a blackened and undistinguishable mass of ruins. But some of these fiery projectiles thrown with greater force passed over the quay and alighted at the Rubber Bank, where, next to the Quayside, the greatest damage has been done, and where, on any other occasion, what would have been called a tremendous conflagration has loccurred.

The horrors of the scene on Friday morning are described by those who witnessed it as awfully grand. The conflagration of Mr. Bertram's warehouse previous to the explosion must have presented an extraordinary appearance. The sulphur, naphtha, and other combustible materials, in sheets of blue and yellow flames, rolled out of the upper windows and streamed down the sides of the tall pile, presenting the appearance in the language of

the upper windows and streamed down the sides of the tall pile, presenting the appearance, in the language of tall pile, presenting the appearance, in the language of one who witnessed it, of a cataract in flames. The sight was best witnessed from the High Level Bridge, which was crowded at the moment with anxious spectators. Suddenly, as the explosion took place, that triumph of engineering skill began to vibrate like a piece of thin wire, and the first thought of those upon it was that the magnificent erection was about to fall. The projection of the flaming materials aeross the river was a wonderful sight for those who had coolness enough to witness it; but it must be avowed that there were very few in that could a mement of enthusiasm, exclaimed to one of our generals, at the close of the day, "All I would ask of fortune now is that I might command a corps of English troops for three short weeks; I could then die happy!"

On the other hand, the French had to scale the sides of steep ravines covered with dense masses of infantry, supported by clouds of skirmishers; they had to clamber up rocky steeps defended by swarms of sharpshooters; they had to clamber up and to gain a most difficulty neition with quickness and the law of the dead bodies that were recovered from the dead bodies that were recovered from the support of the calamity.

In addition to the dead bodies that were recovered from the minds of the spectators awoke to the full be added to the support of the calamity.

the ruins, one hundred and twelve persons, more or less injured, were carried to the Newcastle Infirmary, where their cases were all attended to and their wounds dressed, and the great bulk of them were received into the wards. Of these five persons have died since their admission, three men and two women; and two more, a woman and a child, are not expected to recover. About forty persons were killed by the explosion.

STILL LATER

The Cunard steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax yesterday with London and Liverpool dates to the 7th, 23d, and 33d regiments, which formed the brigade of the light division, and on the 30th, 55th, and 95th regiments, which formed the right brigade of the 2d division. In fact these regiments were directly exposed to the tremendous fire of the principal earthwork battery, and came bastopol was completely invested by the troops of bastopol was completely invested by the troops of the Allies on the south and east, while the guns of their fleets and batteries were playing upon the walls of the fortresses. The fleets, however, according to one account, were comparatively useless, and the marines attached to them had been united with the land forces. Prince Menschikoff was keeping the field on the north of the city, daily expecting the arrival of Gen. Ostensacken and Gen. Gortschakoff with reinforcements. They were expected to join him before the 15th. Seven Russian ships of theline had been sunk at the mouth of the harbor of

Sebastopol, and the remainder of the Russian fleet was held ready for sinking.

It is supposed that the siege artillery of the Allies was mounted in battery around Sebastopol on the 4th instant. The bombardment commenced on the 5th, and the assault was expected on the 8th. The Allied trenches were within sixteen hundred yards of the walls, and mounted about fifty guns. A private despatch says that two breaches were made in the walls on the 6th, and another says that no bombardment had taken place as late as the 8th. The whole country north of Sebastopol had been evacuated by the Allies.

The Allies had destroyed the aqueduct which upplied the fortress, and had landed 8,000 cavalry on the Crimes.

The inhabitants of Odessa have given a pledge to burn that place rather than to allow it to fall into

The town of Memel was nearly destroyed by fire, involving a loss of £2,000,000. The Paris "Debats" estimates the Russian force

in the Crimea at eighty-five thousand men, and the Allies at ninety thousand, including the seamen.

The news of the loss of the American steamer Arctic had caused a profound sensation among all

The London "Globe" says that the conference of American Ministers and Ambassadors on the Continent is without precedent, and that it is understood to be acting under the directions of the Pre-sident of the United States. These Ministers have been assembled, it adds, to exchange information and consult upon a report on the state of affairs on the Continent of Europe as regards American trade, which is carried to every part of the world, and the conference has in view the protection and advancement of American interests in any new

treaties that may be made in Europe.

At Liverpool there had been a slight decline in the price of cotton and an advance in breadstuffs The advance in flour during the week was 1s. 6d.